#### OUTCOMES OF MENISCAL ALLOGRAFT TRANSPLANTATION (MAT) IN PEDIATRIC ATHLETES

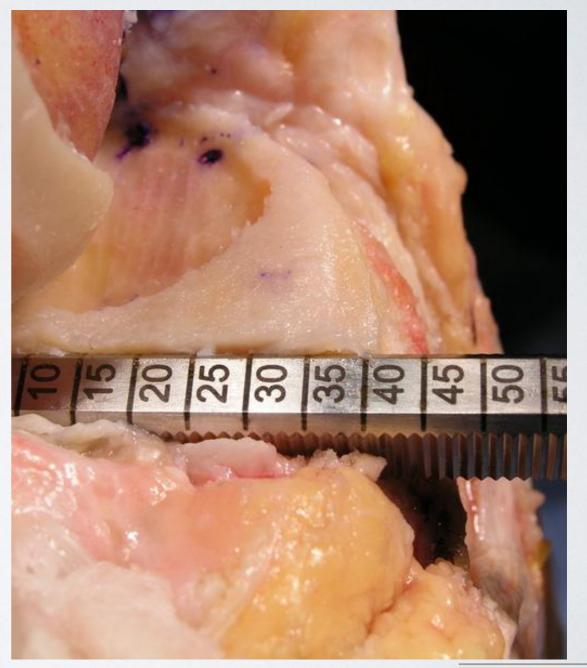
Jonathan C. Riboh, MD; Annemarie K. Tilton, BS; Gregory L. Cvetanovich, MD; Brian J. Cole, MD, MBA



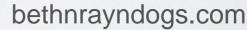


# POST-MENISCECTOMY SYNDROME IS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH MAT IN ADULTS

- Prior total or subtotal meniscectomy
- Persistent pain in the meniscectomized compartment
- Can lead to rapidly progressive degenerative changes in compartment



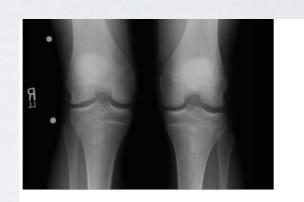






### PHYSEAL-SPARING MAT CAN BE PERFORMED

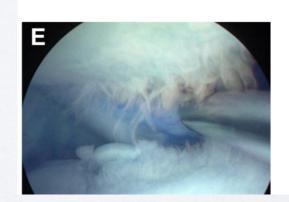
- Bridge in slot technique
- Fluoroscopy to ensure that proximal tibial physis is not violated
- Interference screw bony fixation
- Inside out meniscal repair

















### METHODS

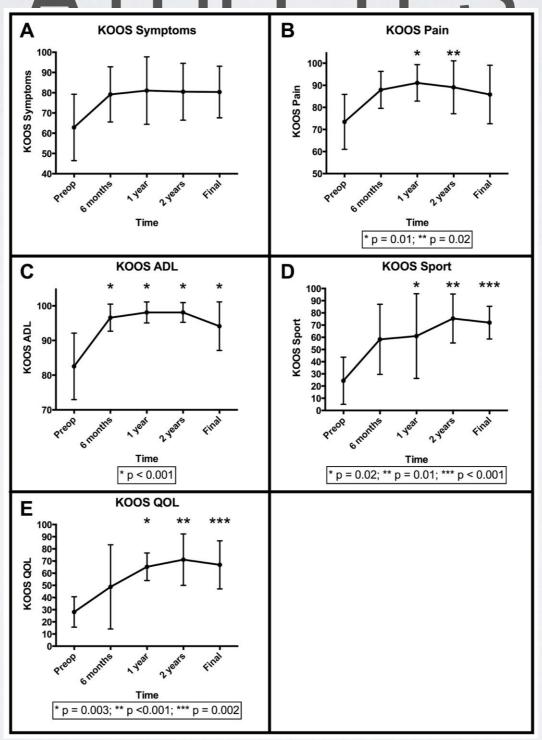
- Level 4: Retrospective Case series
- Prospectively collected data
- 17 patients
- Age 11 16
- 29% with open proximal tibial physis
- 23% medial meniscal allograft / 77% lateral meniscal allograft
- Minimum 2 year follow up
- Mean follow up: 38 +/- 30 months





# MAT IMPROVES KOOS SCORES IN YOUNG

ATHI FTES

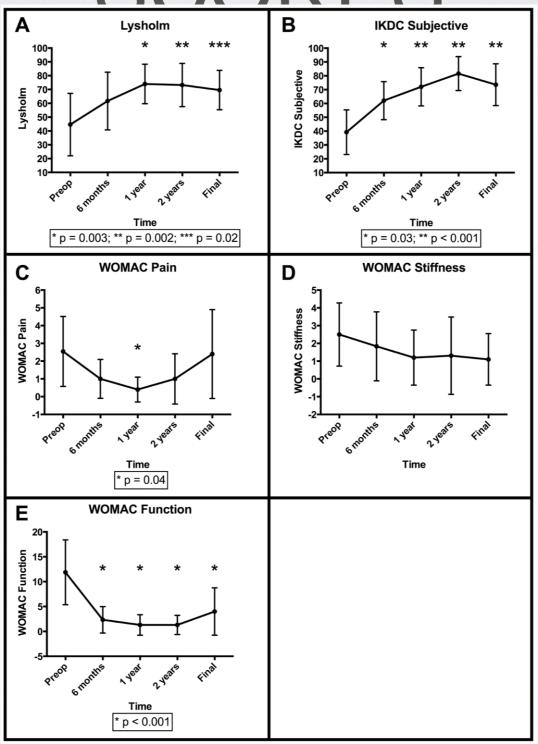






## MAT IMPROVES LYSHOLM, IKDC SUBJECTIVE AND WOMAC

SCORFS

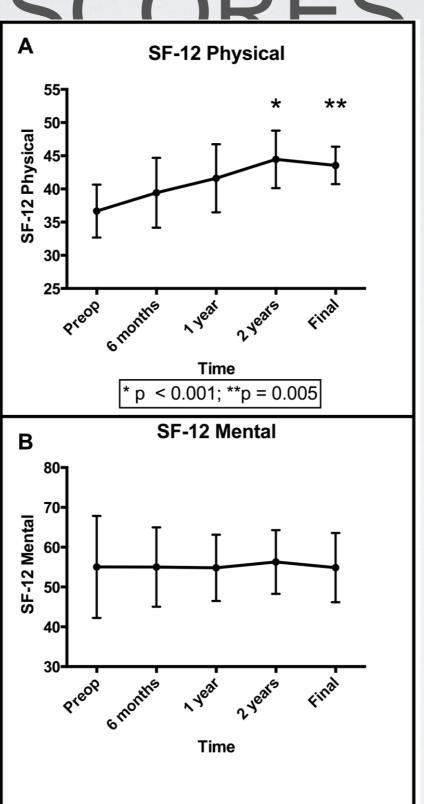






### MAT IMPROVES SF-12

SCORES







### MAT HAS A LOW RE-OPERATION RATE IN CHILDREN

- CHILDREN
   1/17 had partial medial meniscectomy of graft (6% meniscal re-operation rate)
- 2/17 had non-meniscal surgery:
  - 1 plica excision
  - 1 LFC ACI
- No complications reported





#### CONCLUSION

- MAT is a safe and effective treatment for post-meniscectomy syndrome in children
- Bridge-in-slot technique can be performed even with open physes
- Functional outcomes of MAT are well preserved at minimum 2-year follow-up



